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October 29, 2018

The Honorable Ajit V. Pai Chairman 455 12<sup>th</sup> Street, Southwest Washington, DC, 20544

#### Dear Chairman Pai:

We write regarding the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) recent vote to proceed with the item, "Implementation of Section 621(a)(1) of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 as Amended by the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992" (MB Docket No. 05-311). This proposal would potentially alter, at cable operators' discretion, the terms of the governing agreements between Local Franchising Authorities (LFA) and cable operators. In its current form, the proposal puts at risk critical funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) stations as well as broadband connections to schools and other public buildings. Our constituents watch PEG channels to monitor local government proceedings, hear the latest news from nearby college campuses, and consume other locally produced programming including emergency alerts and directives. Your proposal may jeopardize these important functions. We encourage you and your colleagues on the Commission to ensure that any final decision will not threaten the sustainability of PEG stations.

Under the Communications Act, towns and cities across the country are permitted to require as part of cable franchise agreements that cable operators meet demonstrated community needs by setting aside channels for PEG stations. Yet the FCC's current proposal would allow cable operators to assign a value to these channels, and then subtract that amount, and the value the operator places on any other in-kind contributions, such as free service to schools, from the franchise fees the cable operator owes. If this order is eventually adopted in its current form, cities and towns across the country may soon have to decide between supporting local PEG channels and supporting other critical institutions serving the public good. This is a lose-lose choice for LFAs and the residents they serve. We fear this proposal will result in a dire drop in resources for PEG channels throughout the nation.

In an era of media globalization and consolidation, PEG access stations continue to give viewers critical information about their communities and offer an important platform for local voices. They catalyze civic engagement and they provide invaluable educational services. As the Commission proceeds on this issue, we urge you to consider the potential impact on PEG stations.

Thank you for your attention to this issue.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Markey
United States Senator

Tammy Baldwin
United States Senator

Margaret Wood Hassan
United States Senator

Benjamin L. Cardin United States Senator

Jeffley A. Markley

Jeffrey A. Merkley United States Senator Bernard Sanders United States Senators

Gary C. Peters United States Senator

Ron Wyden United States Senator

Patrick Leahy United States Senator

Richard Blumenthal United States Senator

Elizabeth Warren United States Senator

CC: The Honorable Michael O'Rielly, Commissioner
The Honorable Brendan Carr, Commissioner
The Honorable Jessica Rosenworcel, Commissioner



November 27, 2018

The Honorable Benjamin L. Cardin United States Senate 509 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Cardin:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County*, *Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

In response to a remand from the Sixth Circuit, the Commission unanimously issued its Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to consider the scope of the congressionally-mandated statutory limit on franchise fees. Among other things, the Commission observed that Congress broadly defined franchise fees; indeed, with respect to PEG channels, it only excluded support payments with respect to franchises granted prior to October 30, 1984 as well as capital costs required by franchises granted after that date. 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(2)(B) & (C). The record of this proceeding remains open, and I encourage all interested parties and stakeholders—including local franchising authorities—to provide us with relevant evidence regarding these issues so that the Commission can make the appropriate judgment about the path forward, consistent with federal law. Your views will be entered into the record of the proceeding and considered as part of the Commission's review.

Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



November 27, 2018

The Honorable Bernard Sanders United States Senate 332 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Sanders:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

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November 27, 2018

The Honorable Edward J. Markey United States Senate 255 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Markey:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

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November 27, 2018

The Honorable Elizabeth Warren United States Senate 317 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Warren:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

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Aiit V Pai



November 27, 2018

The Honorable Gary Peters United States Senate 724 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Peters:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

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November 27, 2018

The Honorable Jeff Merkley United States Senate 313 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Merkley:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

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November 27, 2018

The Honorable Maggie Hassan United States Senate 330 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hassan:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

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November 27, 2018

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy United States Senate 437 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Leahy:

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November 27, 2018

The Honorable Richard Blumenthal United States Senate 706 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Blumenthal:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

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November 27, 2018

The Honorable Tammy Baldwin United States Senate 709 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Baldwin:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to 5% of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" can include nonmonetary exactions. *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017).

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